

December 20, 1945	Senator Brien McMahon introduces a substitute to the May-Johnson bill, which had been losing support, including Truman's.
January 1946	Hearings on the McMahon bill begin.
June 14, 1946	Bernard Baruch presents the American plan for international control of atomic research.
July 1, 1946	Operation Crossroads begins with Shot Able, a plutonium bomb dropped from a B-29, at Bikini Atoll.
July 15, 1946	Operation Crossroads continues with Shot Baker, a plutonium bomb detonated underwater, at Bikini Atoll.
August 1, 1946	President Truman signs the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, a slightly amended version of the McMahon bill.
December 1946- January 1947	The Soviet Union opposes the Baruch Plan, rendering it useless.
January 1, 1947	In accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, all atomic energy activities are transferred from the Manhattan Engineer District to the newly created United States Atomic Energy Commission. The Top Policy Group and the Military Policy Committee had already disbanded.
August 15, 1947	The Manhattan Engineer District is abolished.
December 31, 1947	The National Defense Research Committee and the Office of Scientific Research and Development are abolished. Their functions are transferred to the Department of Defense.